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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/966,538	09/26/2001	Guy Riddle	6533/53640	4598

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EXAMINER

WU, QING YUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2194

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/966,538

Applicant(s)

RIDDLE, GUY

Examiner

Qing-Yuan Wu

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-18 and 20-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-18 and 20-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

WILLIAM THOMSON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-5, 7-18 and 20-27 are pending in the application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-5, 7, 10 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- a. The following claim language is indefinite:

- i. As per claim 11, it is uncertain whether “a network resource” on line 6 refers to “a network resource” on line 3; and whether “the dynamic partition” on line 11 refers to “a dynamic partition object” on lines 5-6 (i.e. if they are the same then “said” or “the” should be used and “the network resource” and “the dynamic partition object” must be used throughout all the claims). Claims 1, 10 and 25 are rejected for similar reason.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 10-11, 13-14, 17-18, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin (U.S. Patent 6,154,776), in view of Aune (U.S. Patent 6,952,735) and further in view of Park (U.S. Patent 6,546,415).

6. Martin was cited in the last office action.

7. As to claim 11, Martin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a computer implemented method allowing dynamic allocation of a network resource, the method comprising the steps of:

recognizing a new user of a network resource based on one or more attributes of at least one packet in a data flow [Martin, abstract; col. 3, lines 35-38; col. 3, line 60-col. 4, line 5 and lines 52-56];

creating a user partition on demand for the new user, wherein the user partition is operable to allocate utilization of the network resource, according to an attribute across all data flows corresponding to the new user [Martin, col. 2, lines 7-13 and 17-20; col. 4, lines 13-32; col. 10, line 4].

8. Martin does not specifically teach user partition allocations of the network resource within the first allocation and disposing of the user partition when no longer needed. However,

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Martin disclosed resource limitation [Martin, col. 3, line 11]. In addition, Aune teaches allocation of addresses by users from a local IP-pool/block that can dynamically adjusted and releasing addresses that has not been use for a long time [Aune, col. 2, lines 62-64; col. 3, lines 8-26].

9. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have combined the teaching of Martin with the teaching of Aune because the teaching of Aune would further enhance the resource management mechanism of Martin by releasing unused resources due to resource limitation.

10. Furthermore, Martin does not specifically teach accessing a memory space comprising a plurality of partition objects. However, Park teaches a management information bases (MIBs) that are implemented as hierarchical file systems, comprised of a tree of file-like objects that provide access to each resource, a network management system that allocates network resources and obtaining information from the distributed MIB namespace [Park, abstract; col. 1, lines 31-32; col. 3, lines 28-31 and 39-45].

11. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have combined the teaching of Martin with the teaching of Park because the teaching of Park would further enhance the resource management mechanism of Martin by providing an improved management system for distributed computing environment [Park, col. 4, lines 16-25].

12. As to claim 13, Martin as modified teaches the invention substantially as claimed including wherein receiving a set of parameters defining a dynamic partition [Martin, col. 2, lines 21-29; col. 3, lines 46-65; col. 9, lines 20-23].

13. As to claim 14, Martin as modified teaches the invention substantially as claimed including wherein the user partition is configurable based on a characteristic of the user's utilization of the network resource [Aune, col. 3, lines 20-23].

14. As to claim 17, Martin as modified does not specifically teach wherein the partition is implemented by class-based weighted fair queuing (hereafter CBWFQ) functionality. However, CBWFQ is well known in the art to characterized and handle different traffic classes.

15. As to claim 18, Martin as modified does not specifically teach wherein the partition is implemented by committed access rate functionality (hereafter CAR). However, Martin disclosed Quality of Service [Martin, abstract], in addition the functionality of rate limiting in bandwidth management is well known in the art.

16. As to claim 10, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 11 above. In addition, Martin as modified teaches a partition management module operative to dynamically create partitions [Martin, col. 4, lines 13-29]; and,

a partitioning mechanism operative to enforce the partitions to control access to a network resource among a plurality of users [Martin, col. 5, lines 64-66].

17. As to claim 26, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claims 10-11, and 13 above. In addition, Martin as modified teaches identifying a dynamic partition based on a traffic classification associated with the data flow [Martin, col. 11, lines 50-56].

18. Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin, Aune and Park as applied to claim 11 above, in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (hereafter AAPA).

19. As to claims 15-16, Martin, Aune and Park do not specifically teach wherein the user partition is operable to provide a minimum allocation of the network resource to the new user, and limit utilization of the network resource. However, Martin disclosed Quality of Service [Martin, abstract]. However, AAPA teaches partitioning bandwidth in which partitions ensure a minimum and/or cap bandwidth to a particular class of traffic such as data flows involving a specific user [AAPA, pg. 4, lines 13-20].

20. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have combined the teaching of Martin, Aune and Park with the teaching of AAPA because the teaching of AAPA would improve the teaching of Martin, Aune and Park by providing specific limitation to resource usage/allocation.

21. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 12, 20-22, 25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin, Aune and Park as applied to claims 10, 11 and 26 above, in view of Eisler et al (hereafter Eisler) (U.S. Patent 6,128,713).

22. Eisler was cited in the last office action.

23. As to claim 12, Martin, Aune and Park do not specifically teach wherein the disposing step comprises the steps of reclaiming the partition for a subsequent new user if the partition is inactive. However, Aune disclosed releasing addresses that have not been use for a long time [Aune, col. 3, lines 8-26]. In addition, Eisler teaches freeing up memory based on least recently used algorithm [Eisler, col. 4, lines 61-64; col. 14, lines 24-29]. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have combined the teaching of Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler because the teaching of Eisler would allow more efficient re-used of resources by reallocating least active used resource for subsequent uses.

24. As to claim 20, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claims 11 and 12 above.

25. As to claim 21, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 20 above. In addition, Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler teach reclaiming partition when necessary [Eisler, col. 14, lines 30-33].



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26. As to claim 22, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 21 above.

27. As to claim 25, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 21 above. In addition, Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler teach monitoring use of the user partitions [Martin, col. 9, lines 9-16; Aune, col. 3, lines 8-26].

28. As to claim 27, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 12 above.

29. As to claim 1, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claims 10-11, and 25 above.

30. As to claims 2-5, these are apparatus claims for performing the method claims 12 and 21. Therefore, they are rejected for the same reason as claims 12 and 21 above.

31. As to claim 7, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above.

32. As to claims 8-9, these claims are rejected for the same reason as claims 1-2 above.

33. Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler as applied to claims 13 and 20 above, further in view of Gold et al (hereafter Gold) (U.S. PG Pub 20020194326).

34. Gold was cited in the last office action.

35. As to claim 23, this claim is rejected for the same reason as claim 13 above. In addition, Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler do not specifically teach receiving a partition cap parameter defining a desired limit on the number of user partitions; and wherein the creating step is conditioned on the number of existing user partitions not exceeding the partition cap. However, Gold teaches preventing too many users from consuming a resource by limiting the number of user access [Gold, pg. 1, paragraph 8, lines 9-14; pg. 1, paragraph 9; pg. 3, paragraph 50, lines 4-14]. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have combined the teaching of Martin, Aune, Park and Eisler with the teaching of Gold because the teaching of Gold guarantee that the number of users/requests will not exhaust the limited among of resources available.

36. As to claim 24, Martin, Aune, Park, Eisler and Gold do not teach defining an overflow partition; and assigning new users to the overflow partition, if the number of user partitions exceeds the partition cap. However, Gold disclosed when new user capacity limit is exceeded, temporarily allowing a new user onto the computer entity [Gold, pg. 5, paragraph 73]. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to assign new user exceeding the cap separately rather than rejecting the new user until there is enough resource for a guarantee quality of service.

37. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 6,195,362 to Darcie et al, U.S. Patent No. 6,490,249 to Aboul-Magd et al and U.S. Patent No. 6,968,323 to Bansal teach dynamic allocation of resources.

*Response to Arguments*

38. Applicant's arguments filed 4/24/06 have been fully considered but are mooted in view of the new ground of rejection.

39. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

40. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Qing-Yuan Wu whose telephone number is (571) 272-3776. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-6:00pm Monday-Thursday and alternate Friday.

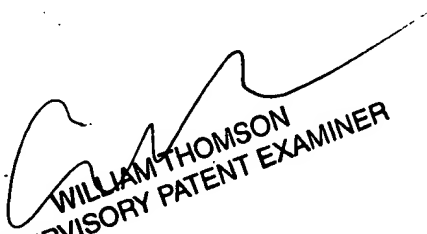
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Thomson can be reached on (571) 272-3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Qing-Yuan Wu

Patent Examiner

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WILLIAM THOMSON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER